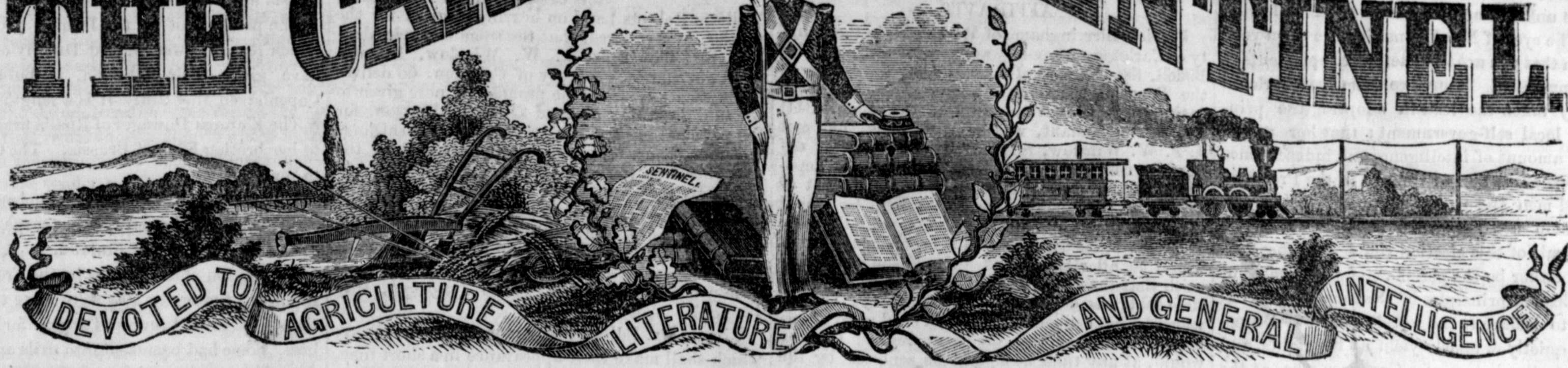


THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



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"OUR QUEEN AND CONSTITUTION."

[A. C. & J. A. McLauchlan.

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Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents, unless editorially endorsed.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

To the People of the Province of New Brunswick:

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—The crisis in our political history has arrived. The Lieutenant-Governor has set himself in opposition to the recorded resolution of your representatives, the advice of his sworn Council, and the best interests of our common country; and has involved the Province in the expense and turmoil of a general election. The position of His Excellency, as the Queen's representative, should command respect; but, when he prostitutes his high office to forward the machinations of a corrupt and worn-out party, and Government House is once more ruled by the back-stair influence of a few useless hangers-on, that respect is merged in contempt. He has been in this province about two years. His antecedents produced a favorable impression among all classes, which was strengthened by his apparent determination to work in harmony with those who enjoyed the confidence of the people. But, gradually, the influence of a few discarded politicians, whose names are bitterly associated with the corruptions of the old system of government, has destroyed him. He sold himself to them.

Few people doubt,—in fact, it has become almost a matter of certainty,—that some, at least, of the petitions which have been presented to him, praying for a dissolution of the House, owe their origin to him, in order that he might, if possible, paralyze a government who knew their duty, and the wants of the country, too well to submit to his dictation. It is now well known that, ever since he discovered he could not control his Council in their exertions to reform and improve the country, he has been gradually endeavoring to undermine them. Fortunately for the province, the Liberal Government was not made up of needy men, or of men bound together by family influence, whose only care was the aggrandizement of themselves and their relatives. The Governor has indulged in the vain hope that, if he could force an election before the new law came into force, he would be able to surround himself with the old party, who would be governed by despatches, and obey his dictates for four years, till his term of office expires. He is not the first Colonial Governor who, to serve his own purposes, has assumed the position of antagonism to the best interests of the people. But he is the last who will ever attempt it in this province. Canada has been the scene of a similar conflict. We all know how the people of that noble country passed through the trial. Nova Scotia presented a similar spectacle. But Lord Falkland obtained his reward,—failure and disgrace, both in the colonies and at home. Such, I opine, will be the fate of His Excellency Mr. Manners-Sutton. There are few Liberals who would have objected to a general election under the new law. But thousands of our countrymen feel that they have been both insulted and defrauded of their rights by the present dissolution. Has His Excellency weighed the effects which his conduct must have upon the best interests of the Province? Has he measured the strength of his new political friends? Is he so infatuated as to believe that the old "compact" party can ever govern this Province again? Does he suppose the country will tolerate the dead-weight of irresponsibility, corruption, and extravagance, which has borne us down in former years? Does he imagine he can interrupt our public works with impunity?—that he can undo what men of the greatest political forecast and experience among us have, with the utmost labor and self-sacrifice, en-

deavored to do? Does he hope to ride out the coming storm with safety? If he entertain any of these notions, he will find himself grievously disappointed. The people of this Province cannot be treated like slaves. They will not quietly submit to the insult. Has His Excellency heard of the disgrace of successive Governors in Canada—of Falkland in Nova Scotia—without enquiring into the cause? If he have, his ignorance is as unpardonable as it will be short-lived. He may surround himself with the relics of the old corruption; he may "stand upon" his despatches; he may quietly undo the work of his late sworn advisers; he may ridicule the majority of the Legislature; his friends may boast that the banks are all arrayed against the present government, and are in every possible way endeavoring to damage the provincial credit; he may set his minions at work, in obtaining signatures to petitions; he may raise false issues throughout the Province; but his political doom is sealed. If he hopes to govern this country by back-stair influence, he knows but little of the spirit of our countrymen. They were well disposed towards him during the early part of his career in this Province,—they were inclined to respect him even to the very verge of rashness; but they will not suffer any one to trample upon their rights with impunity. His Excellency knew well that the new election law would purify our electoral system, and enfranchise thousands of honest men, who have now no voice in public affairs. But he was determined to defeat its operation during his administration of the government. He has made his choice. He has avowed his sympathy with the old Tory party. Can he sustain himself? Will the people sustain him? These questions will be settled at the polls. Fellow-countrymen, stand by your rights! To the polls! to the polls! The question to be decided now is, *Whether shall the Governor or the people rule?* This issue throws every other into the shade. We must fight for our political freedom. If the Governor should be defeated,—and there cannot be much doubt that he must be,—he will learn a lesson which may be useful to him in that retirement to which Her Gracious Majesty will consign him. He can there, in company with the Francis Bond Heads, the Falklands, and other kindred spirits, meditate in quietness upon the genius of the people of these provinces. Fellow-countrymen! if the Legislature is to be a mere puppet, abolish it! If your rights are not worth preserving, say so! If they are, come up to the polls like freemen, and assert them! Money, falsehood, calumny, every improper influence will be exerted to crush your freedom. Stand firm, and the victory is yours!

You shall hear from me again.

A LIBERAL.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

SIR,—I noticed in the last issue of the *Journal* a communication from "FAIR PLAY," dated Wakefield. This Wakefield correspondent seems to have got well posted up at the Central Agency. Plenty of idle time there since Mr. Robertson was jostled out of office by J. F. W. Winslow to make a place for his son. The Tories have got the control of this Bank. This erudite correspondent "Fair Play" says complaints were made to the old and new Governments against F. E. Beckwith and that the new Government would not displace him. I have no doubt he promised well, as he did before; and if I may judge by the acts of the people at Grand Falls, they are quite satisfied. A Resolution was passed expressing confidence in Sheriff Beckwith and desiring his continuance in office.—It is true that black Jack got giddiously drunk the same night; but as that is no new thing it is hardly worth mentioning. He has a holy horror at seeing

any one else take a drop, and his feelings are so intense if he finds any official enjoying himself a little; that he forthwith communicates the fact to the Government. He will doubtless receive very little sympathy from the present. Rumour says the House is dissolved. This Act of the Governor only finds a parallel in Falkland of Nova Scotia, and Head and Arthur of Canada. Those despots laid the foundation of a rebellion in Canada, and the good sense of the people of Nova Scotia saved them from a like result. This County will send two good and true men. The conduct of James Tibbits Esq. in the Legislature has been highly satisfactory to the people of this County. He has done more for the local interests of Victoria during the past two years than was done by Rice and Partelow for the four years previous. He speaks his mind in an independent manner, and in his integrity the constituency of Victoria can rely for the coming struggle. Tyranny and oppression by any Governor will meet with no sympathy from Mr. Tibbits, and therefore the people of this County are inclined to elect him to watch over their interests for the coming four years.

GRAND FALLS.

31st May, 1856.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR,—I perceive in the *Sentinel* an Advertisement of a certain Company in Woodstock for wool-carding—a very liberal one indeed. The circumstances of this Firm must have wonderfully changed in the short space of two years. In 1854, this grasping monopoly, (for I cannot find any more suitable term by which to designate them,) formed a combination with a person in Houlton, Maine, who owned a similar establishment, to raise the price of carding to five pence per lb., as I have been informed. Upon being questioned on the subject by one who considered himself aggrieved, they said they could not afford to work for less no how, they couldn't. Men's wages, board, oil, and every description of farming produce was so very high, that they really must raise their price; and accordingly raise they did! But when an enterprising individual or two undertook to erect some more establishments of the same kind, after endeavoring to buy them out, but ineffectually, they could, in the following year, 1855, afford to card for one half, viz.—2½d. Now in the present year, after endeavoring to form a combination with the new adventurers in the trade, as before, with the Houlton concern, and finding themselves foiled, (there being a little honesty among Millers elsewhere, though not in Woodstock,) they have baited their trap for us, Farmers, with the very modest sum of three half-pence. Now, sir, after so dry a season as we have had until within these two or three days, this ought to be considered a very refreshing shower of generosity. It is passing strange that previous to the declaration of war with Russia, this grasping concern could not card for less than five pence per lb.; that now after two years of hard fighting—peace being proclaimed—they can afford to do the same work for three half pence; verily this will never build the Railroad! No wonder the Governor dissolved the House! Farmers of Carleton, beware! If any of you should be imprudent enough to travel that road, watch and weigh, for, certes, it will do no harm to see that your wool or your grist-bag contains the full complement. I say again, beware, for these grasping money-grabbers don't work for nothing now more than heretofore. If you will take my advice, you have most of you good horses and wagons, and the roads will soon be dry. Give your axes a little fresh grease, and drive farther, and fare better. They don't expect to get much to do, or they would not promise you your rolls

home with you. Your best plan would be to leave them to their own pious meditations for a season; and when they have returned to their senses, and offer reasonable and fair terms, then deal with them; and not till then. Once more, I say, Farmers beware! Remember that you occupy the same position on land that Herrings are supposed to do in the ocean. All other tribes, either quadruped or biped, are seeking to prey upon you. One would suppose it would make for their interest to allow you to fat up a little now and then; but this grinding and carding concern had rather take you in bad condition than run the risk of waiting.—Therefore it is our business to look far ahead, for there are jaws and meshes spread for us in every direction. This three copper ruse is intended to bring their fellow-craftsmen to, so that they may at a future day be able to set the price at their own figure; and it rests with you now, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, to enable them to accomplish their over-reaching purpose, or encourage other and better men to continue to deal with you on fair terms.

Mr. Editor, by giving this insertion in your useful paper, you will oblige yours, respectfully,

SHEEP-SHEARS.

Simonds, May 27th, 1856.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

SIR,—The last *Journal* shows signs of returning to its "first love." In the name of "One of the People," the *Journal* says, "The head of the Government has exhibited the courage, the firmness, the sense of justice, of right, of due self-respect, which are becoming the exalted position he fills. Our Queen's representative has dismissed a House divided against itself, and shows that he has no confidence in his Council, who have no confidence in each other."

The people of this county do not require to read extracts from the *Journal* to know its true sentiments. Since 1854, the *Journal* has been masked. The writers of that sheet, and its adherents, found that, in order to retain their offices, it was necessary to advocate liberal measures, and a government of progress. But, just as soon as Mr. McPhelim is appointed to office, and Chandler, Hazen and the old Tory party regain power, they return to their first love, and are ready to back up a despot, that he may get a Legislature of his own views, in order that he may more effectually tyrannize over the people. It is well known that the Tory adherents are at work here. They had a secret meeting. The names of Messrs. Tupper, Perley and Winslow have been put forth; but, not being able to agree, an adjournment took place. No doubt, before this is published, the nominees will have announced their intention to offer their services to the people. I am aware that our old members will be called upon to take their stand as candidates. That they can be returned in this trying season, there is no doubt. Their votes, if returned, will be recorded against the tyrannical and despotic act of Governor Sutton. It is clear that whoever may now lend themselves, as councillors, to sustain the late high-handed measures at Fredericton, will, by such an act, consign themselves to political oblivion.

The position of matters is thus: The Governor, under protegee of the prohibitory law, determined to dissolve the House. The Council could not advise such a course, but stated that the Legislature had passed a vote that such a proceeding was not desirable; that, in the present time of commercial distress, it was desirable our railroads should be proceeded with; and that the people did not wish for a dissolution. The truth must be plainly told: the Governor did not want the plebeian Council; he desired one that could pack round the "flowing bowl."